

# The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 308.

LIMA, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.



## PETERS ON THE STAND.

Severe Cross-Examination by Defendant's Lawyer.

## WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE.

Full Report of the Developments of Interest In the Atkinson Forgery Case Now In Progress In West Virginia.

Glenville, W. Va., Oct. 9.—In the Atkinson trial the cross-examination of L. L. D. Peters proceeded during the morning. In consequence of the character of Peters' evidence his cross-examination by Mrs. Atkinson's attorney was rigid. Various letters written by Mrs. Atkinson to Mr. Stainzaker after the death of Judge Camden, her former husband, were read to the jury. In these letters Mrs. Atkinson asserts that Owens had not paid for his land. These letters show date subsequent to that of the receipt.

William Wertman testified that Mrs. Atkinson, about two years ago, proposed to sell him land belonging to the Camden estate, and wrote and delivered to him receipts for purchase money, during the receipts back to a time prior to Judge Camden's death.

This witness received a severe cross-examination. The defense endeavored to show that he was and is in the employ of the prosecution for the purpose of giving and hunting evidence.

S. M. Peters, one of the best known farmers in the county, gave evidence for the state tending to establish the alleged system of forgery.

The defense opened with D. D. Westfall on the stand. The witness produced receipts given to him some years ago by Mrs. Atkinson which are similar to those alleged to have been forged and state the same are genuine and authorized by Judge Camden.

Samuel Harrison, cashier of the Merchants' National bank of Clarksburg, and N. B. Niven, ex-cashier of the Weston National bank, were examined as to the banking business of Judge Camden during his lifetime. The time of defense is not yet fully apparent.

### BARRIED OUT.

Promoters of a Prize Fight Fail to Get Canadian Permission.

Buffalo, Oct. 9.—It is not probable that the McCoy-Creedon fight or any other finish fight will be brought off at Fort Erie or in any other section of Canada. For some time a party of New Yorkers have been endeavoring to secure letters patent in Montreal for the formation of the Canadian Athletic association, its object being to give exhibitions of an athletic character, including boxing.

Such letters were issued last week by the lieutenant governor in council, but before signing the papers the clause relating to boxing exhibitions was stricken out, and any attempt to bring off a fight under this charter will be severely punished.

Slabbed by an Italian.

New York, Oct. 9.—When the American ship James Nesmith arrived at quarantine from Port Natal, South Africa, Captain Bruce reported that on Sept. 14 an Italian seaman named Jose More, who was shipped at Port Natal, stabbed Chief Mate Cronie and Sailmaker W. T. Morris. The latter was dangerously wounded. More was overpowered by the crew and placed in irons. He is supposed to have been insane. The prisoner will be handed over to United States Commissioner Powers for trial.

He Was Not Dead.

Lyons, Ia., Oct. 9.—Several years ago, at Port Byron, Ills., James Baird was united in marriage to a Miss Turner. Later they removed to Chicago and some time ago removed to this city. On Aug. 14, without warning and leaving no trace, Baird disappeared. His wife identified a man found dead as her husband, but the real Baird has just returned.

Captured From the Fanatics.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Brazilian legation in this city has just received an official cable from Rio de Janeiro advising it that Canudos, the stronghold of the religious fanatics in the interior of the state of Bahia, has been captured by the forces of the federal government, and that Antonio Conselheiro, the chief of the fanatics, is dead.

She Was Tired of Life.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Lying in a clump of tall weeds, with a revolver by her side and a bullet hole in her left temple, the body of a young woman supposed to be Jennie Oates, 20, was found by Officer Schmaadt of the South Chicago police station, at a point midway between Eighth and Ninth avenue, on Ninety-ninth street.

May Go Home to Vote.

Washington, Oct. 9.—President McKinley probably will go to Canton to vote at the November election. His trip has not been fully arranged, but he has been asked to visit several places in the vicinity while in Ohio, and these invitations may be accepted if the president can spare the time.

An Outrage Hanged.

Omaha, Oct. 9.—George Morgan was hanged here for the murder of Ida Gaskill in November, 1895. He died

protesting his innocence. His victim was but 11 years old and had been outraged and choked to death. Evidence against Morgan was mainly circumstantial but was very conclusive.

written by Mohr.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9.—The wrestling match between Charles Mohr and Colonel J. H. McLaughlin was won by Mohr, who secured three falls to McLaughlin's one.

### ALLPORT RIDDLED.

Professor Dorsey Contradicts Statements of the Expert for Defense.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The evidence of the prosecution in the trial of Adolph L. Lustiger is now before the jury. The state rested its case during the afternoon. The closing testimony was of the same impeaching character that marked the evidence of the preceding day.

Professor George Dorsey had his innings during the afternoon session of court, and he made matters unpleasantly warm for Dr. Allport. Professor Dorsey could have talked for hours upon the subject of osteology. He was primed with bristling facts concerning bones, but the prosecution confined the young osteological expert to matters tending to counteract and Allport, the chief expert of the defense.

Professor Dorsey called attention to the fact that during his examination Dr. Allport had identified the femur of a gorilla as that of a man, that he had identified a human femur as a hog's femur; had declared that the sesamoid of a buffalo was the patella of a dog, and had given it as his opinion that

a piece of the temporal bone of a shepherd dog was the temporal of a monkey. Dr. Allport listened to this evidence with a half incredulous smile playing upon his lips. But the evidence was not productive of anything bordering upon mirth with the attorneys for the defense. Ex-Judge Vincent cross examined the witness briefly without material benefit and let him go.

Then Judge Arthur H. Chetlain was called to the stand to add the finishing touch to the impeachment of Mary Siemmering. When this young woman was first arrested and charged with a guilty knowledge of the disappearance of Mrs. Lustiger, her attorneys applied to Judge Chetlain for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Chetlain, sitting in chambers, had Mary Siemmering brought before him and questioned her.

His honor testified that she told him that she had not made the application for release, but that her lawyer, Arnold Tripp had done so, and had set up the charges in the petition. She told Judge Chetlain she had not been mistreated at the police station, and that she had gone to the East Chicago avenue police station voluntarily, and was willing to return there, as she knew she would soon be discharged, because she had done nothing wrong. Owing to this state of facts, Judge Chetlain dismissed the petition, and the young woman returned to the police station.

This evidence demolished the story of Mary Siemmering, who declared, while on the witness stand, that she heard of Inspector Schaak, Captain Schuetter and other policemen. Angelina Schrader, a nurse, who was a member of Lustiger's household for three months, said that the missing woman was a most affectionate mother.

A sensation was created in the court room when a woman attired in mourning garb ascended to the witness stand and held up her hand to be sworn. Tears were in her eyes as she sank into the witness chair.

The woman was Mrs. Wilhelmina Miller, a sister of Mrs. Lustiger. So firmly impressed is she that Mrs. Lustiger is dead that she some weeks ago donned a garb of mourning in memory of her sister. Mrs. Miller testified while her brimming eyes were fixed upon the face of Lustiger. The big sausage maker returned the gaze of his sister-in-law coolly. Mrs. Miller told of the kindly disposition of her sister, and asserted that no mother was ever more patient or more kind to her children. Fred Miller, nephew of Lustiger, and Diedrich Bickness, a brother of Mrs. Lustiger, testified to having been frequent visitors to the home of the Lustigers, and to the kindnesses they had witnessed Mrs. Lustiger bestow upon her children. This evidence was called out to combat and impeach the evidence of Mary Siemmering and Mrs. Mary Charles, who testified that Mrs. Lustiger treated her children cruelly. With this evidence the state rested.

Judge Tuthill at once adjourned court until Monday morning and hurried away to catch a train for Nashville, Tenn. He had not been well for some time, being sick with intestinal troubles.

Princeton Players Win.

New Haven, Oct. 9.—The finals in the inter-collegiate tennis tournament were played on the New Haven Lawn Tennis club grounds and were won by S. G. Thomson of Princeton. He met J. D. Forbes of Harvard in the best play of the tournament. A five-set match was necessary to decide the championship. Forbes was not in his usual physical form. Thomson played cautiously and should have won three straight sets.

## WEYLER WILL SUBMIT

To His Removal From Command Without a Word.

## RECALLED BY THE CABINET.

Captain General Blanco Announced as the successor of the Commander and Will Proceed to Cuba Immediately.

Havana, Oct. 9.—General Weyler gave an emphatic and absolute denial to the reports that he would resist removal from his command in Cuba, and in certain contingencies might espouse the Carlist cause.

He said, according to the official account: "My principles and my military record are firm guarantees that I will never oppose the constituted government, whatever it may be. I never have put obstacles in the way of the government, and I never shall. I have always obeyed orders, and I always shall. So far as popular demonstrations go, I except them only as expressions of approval of my military policy and as tokens of personal sympathy."

The merchants of the island, according to the official accounts, continue to send cable messages to Senor Sagasta expressing their approval of General Weyler's campaign, and their entire confidence in him.

Madame Ana Milian de Bendou, who has been in charge of the New Hall, at the Casa de Recogitas, where Senorita Evangeline Cossio was confined, and in whose house, in San Rafael street, the police several months ago found trunks containing dynamite and cartridges, is one of the four employees who, with the jailor, have been arrested and confined incommunicado, pending the result of the inquiry being made into the circumstances of the escape of Senorita Cossio.

### SPANISH CABINET

Decides to Recall Captain General Weyler at Once.

Madrid, Oct. 9.—The cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba. A decree was issued appointing Captain General Blanco Arenas, Marquis of Pena-Plata, governor general of the island. The queen regent has signed the decree.

According to El Heraldo 20,000 reinforcements will accompany General Blanco to Cuba.

In the course of the cable message sent by Captain General Weyler to Premier Sagasta, placing his post in Cuba at the disposal of the government, he said:

"If the functions with which the government has entrusted me had been merely those of governor general of Cuba I should have hastened to resign. But the twofold character of my mission and my duty as commander-in-chief in the face of the enemy prevent my tendering a resignation."

"Nevertheless, although I can rely upon the absolute unconditional support of the Autonomist and Constitutional parties, as well as upon public opinion, this would be insufficient without the confidence of the government, now more than ever necessary to me after the censure of which I have been made the object by the members and journals of the Liberal party and by public opinion in the United States, which latter is largely influenced by the former. This confidence would be necessary to enable me to put an end to the war, which has already been virtually concluded from our lines at Juarez to Cape Antonio."

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Death of Ex-Senator McPherson.

New York, Oct. 9.—John Rodrick McPherson, one time Democratic leader in New Jersey and United States senator from that state from 1877 until 1892, died at Taylor's hotel in Jersey City. Mr. McPherson had been staying at his hotel for over a month. He had not been well for some time, being sick with intestinal troubles.

Cecil Rhodes III.

Cape Town, Oct. 9.—Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, is seriously ill at Incanga.

The Weather.

For West Virginia—Fair and cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Ohio—Fair and cooler; local showers on the lakes; brisk to high northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

For Indiana—Fair and cooler; fresh and brisk northerly winds.

## NOT ONE CENT.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

stock for the Defiance line had already been contracted for and was ready to be placed on the road with out delay, just as soon as the line could be completed. He detailed Mr. Faurot's experience with capitalists in New York, telling how by reason of the condition of times they were refused money by each and every firm, but found one and all willing and anxious to either buy the road's bonds or advance 60 per cent on them just as soon as the road should be completed. He dwelt at some length upon the advantageous prospects of the road, which, when connected with the B. & O. at Defiance and the Norfolk & Western at Columbus, he claimed would give a line slightly shorter into Chicago and 175 miles shorter to tide water of the Atlantic seaboard at Norfolk, W. Va. He stated that he had built 6,000 miles of railroad during his life as a railroad builder, and could conscientiously say that he had never seen a new road with prospects that were brighter than those of Mr. Faurot's project.

### ONLY TEMPORARY AID.

Col. Boone stated that the citizens would like to hear an address from Mr. Faurot, and the latter promptly responded and was greeted with applause. Mr. Faurot said he knew that to the people of Lima the C. L. & M. project had become a chestnut and that it was to him, but the time had come when the road must be built or laid down, or, in other words, the project must be carried out at once or abandoned. He recited a few of the adversities which he had encountered in trying to build the road, how, with the work in the hands of others, the "gap" had been drawn from the road, but added that he was now in charge of the reins and that he was here to stay. With some ready money he said he could finish the line between here and Defiance at a cost of about \$25,000, and could float \$600,000 worth of bonds just as soon as the Defiance line could be completed. He could then redeem the \$100,000 mortgage and have a surplus left. Mr. Faurot said the Lima people had paid quite liberally to get other railroads to come to this city and that he had talked in more than one railroad meeting and had gone down in his own pocket and now he was here asking for some assistance himself. He wanted to know whether or not the people of Lima wanted the road, and if so, when they renew the notes given when the project originated? He

said he was not begging for money and would never ask the payment of a farthing on the notes if he could get money enough out of the bond issue to get onto his feet. He said that he only wanted the credit of his friends and citizens and the notes could be banked and money enough advanced to put the road into operation.

Brief addresses were made by F. W. Holmes and by several gentlemen who were present from Waynesfield and Kalida, after which, upon motion by D. J. Cable, the chairman was instructed to appoint an executive committee, including himself as a member. The committee is authorized to appoint sub-committees, if necessary, and proceed with the work necessary to furnish the aid Mr. Faurot asks. The committee is composed of the following: C. E. Douze, Gus Kalb, I. T. Moore, J. O. Oehler, Thomas Duffield, Dr. J. B. Vail, F. W. Holmes, Simon Spillacy, A. A. Kreps, C. F. Metheny and W. K. Boone.

### Democratic Meeting

There will be a Democratic meeting at the assembly room of the Court House, on Monday evening, October 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance to address the meeting.

### Lawlor Estate Debtors.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of the late Henry J. Lawlor are requested to call at the office of the Citizens Loan and Building Company, in the O'Connor block, and pay the same at once.

3-10 Rev. A. E. Manning, Admr.

## A FEATHERBONE

## DEMONSTRATION

Do you want to know all about Featherbone? Do you want to bone your Waist faultlessly? If so you are invited to meet

## MISS M. A. McGARVEY,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Representing the Warren Featherbone Co., who will give a thorough demonstration of Featherbone and its usefulness at our store for

One Week, Beginning Monday, October 11th

Miss McGarvey will teach the art of boning a Waist perfectly free of charge. Ladies having Waists to bone are particularly requested to bring them.

Featherbone

Dressmakers, seamstresses, and all who are interested in sewing will find it to their advantage to attend this demonstration.

Feldmanns

243 N. MAIN ST.

Much enthusiasm is manifested in the line of Ladies' Fall Waists we're showing. Flannel, Cashmere, Luster, Velvet, Corduroy and Silk materials are among them, in plain colors and dressy plaids. Prices are \$2.00 to \$8.50.

## SHOES CAME BACK.

HOW MR. AND MRS. ALGERNON SMITH  
LIVED OF A NUISANCE.

They couldn't sell the things, couldn't  
give them away and were not permitted  
to lose them. Finally health thoughts  
of the furnace, had all in well.

A rag peddler was slowly passing  
Mrs. Algernon Smith's house when that  
good woman hailed him.

"How much for old shoes?"

"Helluv a cent a pound for wool an'  
cotton. I can't pay old shoes."

"But won't you give me something  
for nothing? Nottings else?"

"Any iron or pottles you want to sell,  
lady? You want to sell dose things vat  
you haf on? Helluv a cent a pound. I  
gan no more git. I van not dose shoes  
not for nottings. Nottings else?"

Mrs. Smith indignantly closed the  
window. When her husband came home  
at night, she said:

"Algernon, I want you to take a lot  
of old shovels I've done up in a package  
and throw them away."

"Why don't you give them to the  
washwoman?" asked Mr. Smith.

"She won't have them—says they're  
not her kind of shoes," was the answer.

"They are all either too large or too  
small, the heels are too high, and they  
are the wrong number. I offered them  
to a trap, and to said when he went  
into the shoe business he would let me  
know—he wasn't buyin' misfits yet."

"I like his impudence. Where are  
they? I'll make short work of them,"

said Mr. Smith and he took the big  
bundle his wife gave him and went out.  
In 15 minutes he was back.

"So you got rid of them," said his  
wife poftfully. "I think there was an  
accumulation of six years in that lot.  
Some of them I had given to people  
who were beggin' at the door, but I al-  
ways found them a-losin' next day in the  
lot. Old shoes are like rats; if you send  
them away they always come back."

"The cat wen't come back this time,"  
said her husband. "I dumped them in a  
vacant lot and ran. After this when you  
buy a pair of new shoes leave your  
old ones at the store."

Next morning as Mrs. Smith was doing  
her housework the door bell rang.

"I guess maybe you've had a bur-  
glary," said the cheery voice of a man  
who stood on the steps and seemed in a  
hurry. "I found this bundle, with your  
name and address on it, when I was  
looking over my lot today."

Mrs. Smith took the bundle and fee-  
thanked him. When Algernon came  
home, she told him. He said there were  
more ways of killing a cat than of check-  
ing her with butter, and after supper he  
took up the bundle and went out.

He knew of a nice dark place down  
near a church where he could slide in  
and drop that load of shoes without be-  
ing seen. He had taken the precaution  
to tear off the address and had changed  
the shape of the bundle. As he deposited  
it in the archway of this dark corner  
a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder.

"No, you don't. No abandonment of  
the little innocent when you get tired  
of your own flesh and blood. Pick up  
the poor thing now or I'll club ye."

It was the new policeman on that  
beat, and he didn't know Mr. Smith.  
He listened to his explanation with a  
most aggressive and unbelieveing air.

"Lemme see the kid," he demanded,  
and when the "kid" proved to be his  
shoehorn he grew still angrier.

"I've a mind to run ye in for disturbing  
the peace and resisting an officer,"  
he said, but finally permitted Smith to  
take his bundle and go home.

The next night a smudge came out of  
the Smiths' chimney, and the neighbors  
held their noses. About midnight a  
loud rattling was heard at the front  
door, and a light in the basement was  
hastily extinguished. Mr. Smith an-  
swered the summons, while Mrs. Smith  
hid in the coal cellar. A patrol wagon  
full of policemen was at the door. One  
of them was on the steps.

"Are you running a glue factory here  
without a license?" he demanded of  
Smith.

"Then what is that internal odor?  
Your neighbors have telephoned that  
you were making yourself a nuisance  
and want you abated."

Smith took the crowd in and told his  
story—how they had put those shoes in  
the garbage box and had them turned  
out again and how they had tried to sell  
them or give them away and finally to  
lose them. Then he showed the police to  
the basement and opened the door of the  
furnace, where the shoes were being  
cremated. Then he produced some bot-  
tles with long necks that were sent for  
his birthday, and for half an hour he  
was busy putting corks. After some time  
he released Mrs. Smith from the  
coal cellar.

"Are they gone?" she gasped.

"The police?"

"No, no; the shoe."

"Every scrap reduced to ashes."

They embraced, and happiness reigned  
in the Smith household. —Chicago  
Times-Herald.

## Two Cities.

The following announcement is posted  
in the Boston street cars: "The board  
of health hereby adjudges that the de-  
posits of 'spitum' in street cars is a pub-  
lic nuisance, a source of filth and cause  
of sickness, and hereby orders that spit-  
ting on the floor of any street car be and  
hereby is prohibited." The following  
statement appears in the street cars of New  
York city: "Spitting on the floor of  
this car is positively prohibited." Gothic  
and the Hub have different ways of  
arriving at the same statement.—Electri-  
cal Review.

The best theaters in Australia are  
usually built on English plans, but are  
managed more like American play-  
houses. The prices charged are much  
less than those cheerfully paid in Eng-  
land. Green circle seats or "walls,"  
which bring \$2.50 in London, will not  
sell for more than \$1.25 in Melbourne  
or Sydney.

## Scrofula

Makes life misery to that and of  
people. It manifests itself in many  
different ways, like goitre, swellings,  
running sores, boils, salt rheum and  
pimplies and other eruptions. Scarcely  
a man is wholly free from it, in  
some form. It clings tenaciously until  
the last vestige of scrofulous poison is  
eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## One True Blood Purifier.

Thousands of voluntary testimonials  
tell of suffering from scrofula, often  
inherited and most tenacious, positively  
perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's  
Sarsaparilla

Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

## Hood's Pills pills aid digestion inc.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Interesting Matters that Engross the At-  
tention of Europe.

No more striking evidence of the re-  
ligious tolerance and enlightenment of  
the present ear could be furnished than  
the announcement that the widowed  
Baroness Hirsch has given directions  
for the winding up of the scheme for  
the emigration of Russian Jews to the  
Argentine Republic. It has been decided  
that the balance of the funds remaining  
in the hands of the committee of manage-  
ment of the enterprise will be devoted  
to the establishment of technical  
and industrial schools in Russia, where  
the Hebrews are now so well treated by  
the authorities that they have no longer  
any object to emigrate.

ing to the Novoe Vremya, the Japa-  
nese government, through the medium  
of private persons, is continually buy-  
ing land, mainly consisting of strategic  
sites, in the Korean ports and cities,  
where Japanese immigrants, who are  
really nothing but regular soldiers, are  
then settled by the state. Indeed, in  
two or three places the Japanese have  
actually organized their own police,  
treating the towns in question as if  
they were wholly Japanese. The Novoe  
Vremya, which is one of the semi-offi-  
cial organs of the Muscovite govern-  
ment, declares that unless Russia takes  
decisive action at once against Japan  
she will forfeit her legitimate influence  
in Korea.—New York Tribune.

The domestic cat is henceforth not to  
be carried on the roster of the German  
army. Puss has until now formed part  
and parcel of the latter and been in the  
receipt of regular pay, intrusted with the  
responsible duty of guarding all the  
vast magazines of stored up war material  
from the ever invading mouse and rat.  
The pay of the cat cannot be de-  
scribed as having been excessive, the  
amount having been exactly \$4 a year,  
besides a few additional expenses in  
connection with the purchase of medi-  
cines and military hedge. It seems that  
a savant has discovered how to slay all  
German mice by means of a bacillus,  
which he has named after himself,  
"Löffler's patent mouse typhus bacillus,"  
and which is supposed to be more  
fatal than the cat to the rodent. So  
puss now retires, vice the scientific mi-  
crobe promoted by Emperor William to  
service in his army.

People of cities where the motor car  
has been introduced are confronted by a  
new peril. The London police have been  
busy during the last few weeks arresting  
on charges of drunkenness the drivers  
of vehicles of this kind plying as  
hacks for hire. The police point out  
that while they are, as a rule, able to  
stop runaway horses of drunken cab  
drivers they have not the slightest idea  
how to arrest the progress of a runaway  
motor. The London authorities are,  
therefore, considering the advisability  
of refusing to issue hack licenses for  
motor cars unless pecuniary guarantees  
are furnished of the strict temperance  
of the driver.

The agricultural returns for 1897,  
just issued in London, disclose a very  
sad falling off in the number of pigs in  
the United Kingdom. There is a de-  
crease of nearly 1,000,000 pigs from the  
previous 12 months, and, in the phrase  
of the market, "pigs are very quiet."  
This is regarded as indicative of depression  
in the agricultural districts of Great Britain, the inference being that  
when times are prosperous pigs are  
noisy. Indeed, by many the state of the  
pig market is regarded in the light of a  
sure economic barometer of England.

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## EXPERT'S REPORT

## On the Discrepancies in the Municipal Accounts.

New York, Oct. 8.—Comptroller Fitch, an expert accountant who has been engaged investigating the records and accounts in Brooklyn preparatory to consolidation, have found discrepancies in accounts amounting to \$5,000,000.

The details of the experts' report are as follows: The records of the towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, New Lots, New Utrecht and Gravesend, which the officials of these towns claim were turned over to the comptroller and corporation counsel of Brooklyn, when they were merged into Brooklyn, cannot be found, and their absence interferes materially with a proper investigation.

There are disagreements between the books of the comptroller of Brooklyn and those of the registrar of arrears. In the department of arrears is the utmost confusion in the records.

The ledgers are some 225 in number, containing over 200,000 accounts, are not in balance, and apparently have never been balanced, and while on January 1, 1897, the balance to the debit of the registrar of arrears on the books of the comptroller was \$8,415,125, the balance carried by the registrar of arrears as representing taxes and assessments was \$3,714,826, and while the general ledger shows that arrears of taxes prior to 1893 have been overpaid \$17,253, the ward ledgers disclose many items of unpaid taxes.

Officials of Brooklyn deny that there is any malfeasance and allege that the discrepancies reported by Comptroller Fitch's experts are due in a large part to the defective system of bookkeeping followed in the towns which were recently annexed to Brooklyn.

## WATER MAIN BURSTS.

## Down Town District of Cleveland Damaged by Flood.

Cleveland, Oct. 9.—The biggest water main in the city broke with a crashing noise in the downtown district and practically paralyzed business in that part of the city. The break occurred at the corner of St. Clair and Bond streets. Paving stones and dirt shot into the air and the column of water rose 30 feet above the sidewalk.

The entire street was soon flooded to the depth of three feet, and the basements of every house and business block was flooded. It was fully an hour before the water could be turned off. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

## Socialist Congress.

Hamburg, Oct. 9.—The session of the Socialist congress was devoted to the debate on Herr Bebel's resolution as to the participation of the party in the forthcoming elections for the diet.

## Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance \$213,245,143, gold reserve, \$149,099,664.

## MARKET REPORTS.

## Grain and Stock Quotations For Oct. 4

New York.

Beef—Family, \$9.00-\$10.00 extra meat, \$7.50 packed, \$8.50-\$9.00 cut meats—Pork bellies, \$3.75-\$4.00, pickled shoulders, \$2.50, pickled hams, \$2.75-\$3.00, Land-Western steaks, \$4.70-\$5.00, Pork—liver, \$2.00-\$2.50.

Butter—Western dairy, 12¢-\$12.50; creamery, 14¢-\$12.50; do factory, 4¢-\$12.50; Cheese Large, \$1.50-\$2.00; small, .90-\$1.00; parmesan, 6¢-\$1.00; full skins, 3¢-\$1.00; Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 17¢-\$19¢; western fresh, 10¢-\$12¢.

Wheat—50¢-\$1.00; Corn—35¢ Oats—22¢; Rye—25¢-\$3.00.

Piglets—\$1.25-\$1.75; shipping, \$1.00-\$1.50; hams, \$1.00-\$1.50; steers, \$2.00-\$2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00-\$2.50.

Hogs—Live, \$4.00-\$4.50; medium, \$3.00-\$3.50; heavy, \$3.50-\$4.25; rough, \$3.00-\$3.75.

Sheep—Live, \$4.00-\$4.50; medium, \$3.00-\$3.50; export, \$3.00-\$3.50; choice lambs, \$4.00-\$4.50; common, \$3.00-\$3.50; choice lambs, \$3.50-\$4.00.

Wheat—5¢-\$1.00; Corn—35¢-\$1.00; Oats—15¢-\$2.00.

Chicago.

Cattle—Choice, \$5.00-\$10.00; good, \$4.75-\$9.00; tidy butchers', \$4.50-\$9.00; fair, \$4.10-\$4.50; common, \$3.50-\$6.00; 75¢-100¢; befers, \$3.50-\$4.50; 62¢-75¢; bulls, steers, \$2.00-\$3.50; 50¢-60¢; stags and cows, \$2.00-\$3.50; 50¢-60¢.

Hogs—Live, \$3.00-\$4.00; medium, \$2.00-\$2.50; heavy, \$2.50-\$3.00; rough, \$2.00-\$2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$3.00-\$4.00; common, \$2.50-\$3.50; choice lambs, \$3.00-\$4.00; export, \$3.00-\$3.50.

Wheat—5¢-\$1.00; Corn—35¢-\$1.00; Oats—15¢

# THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

**RY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.**  
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At season your feet from swelling and heat. It gets tired easily. If you are marching or lightening, try Allen's Foot Ease. It is the foot and makes walking easier and prevents swelling and sweating. It has a cooling spot. Relieves the burning pain and gives rest and sleep. Try it to-day and by all drug and shoe stores for 25 cents stamp. Trial sample FREE. Address, Allen & Jimisted, Mo., N. Y.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. T. S. Garrison Died at Two O'clock This Morning.

In the City of Rochester, N. Y.—Was a former Resident of Lima.

Word was received in the city this morning of the death of Mrs. T. S. Garrison, which occurred in the city of Rochester, New York, this morning at 2 o'clock. The cause of her death was peritonitis. The remains will be brought to Lima and interment made in Woodlawn cemetery.

Mrs. Garrison had many friends in this city, having spent her girlhood and her early womanhood here. She was Miss Stella Gardner, the daughter of John A. Gardner, who was, during his long residence in Lima, the agent of the C. H. & D. railroad company in Lima. About fifteen years ago deceased was married to T. S. Garrison, the fourth son of N. H. Garrison, of this city. A greater portion of their married life has been spent in the beautiful city of Rochester, New York. One son, now twelve years of age, was born to them. He, with his father, survives the mother.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Be at the Lodge Room at 3 P. M. To-morrow.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. having extended an invitation to Lime Lodge No. 91, K. of P., to attend in body a lecture to be given at the Y. M. C. A. building on Sunday, October 10, 1897, it being the first of a series of lectures on secret societies, to be given by the association, every member of Lime Lodge is hereby earnestly requested to meet at K. of P. Hall to-morrow, at not later than 3 o'clock p. m., to go from thence to the Y. M. C. A. building in a body, and an invitation is hereby extended to all K. of P.'s in the city belonging to other lodges to meet at K. of P. Hall and join us in attending the lecture.

J. N. HUTCHISON, O. G.

## Something to Know

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nerves system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50 or \$1 per bottle at H. F. Vortkamp's drug store, northeast corner Main and North streets.

## Heat and Drink in Old England.

According to Chancery, the more well to do or the working classes evidently spent a vast deal of time at the public house, eating and drinking, telling idylls, playing at skittles when the weather was fine, singing rhymes of "Robin Hood," or listening to fiddlers and pipers or to gleemen and janglers of jests—that is to say, ballad singers and professional story tellers. At high-prime—the hour in the middle of the forenoon when agricultural work broke off, as it still does, for a brief rest and slight meal—Langland speaks of the plowmen standing idle in the field while the plowmen sit at the ale and sing "How trolly lolly." The cook comes out to the tavern door and cries, "Hot pies, hot!" and the alewife fills pots of half and half by pouring penny ale and pudding ale together. Indoors there is plenty of food in great variety for such as can afford it—bread and broth, potfuls of boiled peas and beans, pieces of salt bacon, stewed fowls, fried fish, baked meat, green cheese, curds and cream and baked apples.

Poorer people had to be content with half penny ale and bread, not made of clean wheat, but of oatmeal or beans and bran. Idlers are threatened that they "shall eat of barley bread and of the brood drink," but it would seem that water drinking, except under some religious rule, was not common even among the poor, who drank milk and mean ale—I suppose the same as what Langland elsewhere calls farthing ale, and not much more than water with a taste in it. In the profuse use of vegetables the English of the fourteenth century were like the modern French peasantry. All through summer, till Lammas tide brought harvest to thecroft and new corn came to cheaping, occasional fowls and bacon were the mere embroidery upon the peas, leeks, cabbages, onions, parsley and beans which, together with the coarse bread and the abundant milk and cheese, were the staple of poor people's diet.—New York Press.

**Love Sifted Down.**  
A certain learned judge in New York judges are learned) handed down opinion the other day along with sage counsel to a poor man who was contemplating the illegal act as felo de se, or self-slaughter. "It got so melancholy and love sick a woman," said the judge, speaking having experience and authority. There are others. Love doesn't let you laugh when you sift it.

**you carache, toothache, sore pains or swellings of any sort? Applications of Dr. Thomas' Ric Oil will bring relief almost**

**Instantaneous.**

**Not From Ambush.**

judge said to the colored witness: "Will you swear the man was shot in the head?"

suh, I won't, boso he wuz shot in a pine tree"—Atlanta Con-

**CASTORIA.**

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**THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.**

**The Lima Times-Democrat**

OFFICES—Times Building,  
No. 281 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEGRAPHIC CALL, No. 84.

This Lima Times-Democrat is published every Saturday and will be delivered at post office boxes each evening under the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance.....\$12  
six months, in advance.....\$6  
by carrier, per week.....25 cents

Subscription collections made weekly. One subscriber will call for his paper and arrangements can be made with him. All remittance must be paid promptly.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every corner of Allen County. No other paper in the city is so well known or popular, and no one is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation exceeds its circulation over all competing papers.

The Times-Democrat—the local Weekly—is owned and edited by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of circulation. It contains 20 columns of editor, literary, editorial, news and advertising, stories of great interest to everyone in the community. The paper is published in full page size and is printed on fine paper.

Subscription rates are as follows:  
All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of \$12 per year  
Address all correspondence to Times-Democrat, P.O. Box, Lima, Ohio.

## HUMAN BATTUE.

Such Was the Shooting of the Miners at Lattimer.

### LAST OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Our boasted "Right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" is Reduced to Worse Than Mockery.

When an American citizen is not permitted to have his mail directed to whatsoever postoffice he pleases and delivered to whosoever he likes, when he is not allowed to request a fellow-craftsman to refrain from working for starvation wages, when he is forbidden by the courts to walk on the public highway, and is shot in the back on the plea that he is impeding the lives of his assassins, it would seem that we have precious little left of our boasted "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The human battue at Lattimer Pa., was the most horrific affair that has ever disgraced American history. A party of half-starved miners, finding their wages insufficient to provide themselves and families with the simple necessities of life, had quit work, hoping that their wealthy employers might be coerced by their idleness into according them a living in exchange for their labor. Never had a strike been conducted with so little violence—alho' a majority of the workmen and their families were actually suffering for food and clothing, life and property were almost universally respected. A party of these poor fellows were trudging peacefully and unarmed along the public highway when they were halted by a super-official sheriff accompanied by 100 or more heavily armed deputies. He undertook to read the riot act to them—why only he and heaven know, as they were perpetrating no violence, committing no crime. Being for the most part Hungarians and Italians, who spoke little English, they could not comprehend, but crowded about the sheriff, staring inquiringly into his face. And the poor, miserable creature miscalled a man, conceived the fool idea that "his life was in danger," that he was "about to be trampled to death" under the very muzzles of his own guns, before the eyes of his well-fed deputies, who could have put them all to flight with their fists. "His coward lips did from their color fly"—his white liver turned green with craven fear—his chicken heart melted in his mouth—his curish blood curdled in his carcass, and in a voice hoarse with fear, husky with baby tears, he bawled out the order to fire. The miners hear the click of the gunlocks—they see the long line of rifles raised to the shoulder and divine their danger—but alas! too late. They turn to flee, terror-stricken, and a murderous volley is poured into their backs!—then another! Two and twenty lie quite dead, 50 more are writhing with grievous wounds, pleading for mercy—"the poor people who have to work" are slaughtered like sheep in the shambles, and for no other crime than walking unarmed on the public highway—huddled together because "misery loves company." The sheriff and his deputies, having done their dastardly work, shrink off like so many unclean jackals, and ragged little children come creeping timidly forth to peer into the ghastly faces of their fathers, while gaunt women bewail their widowhood in a foreign tongue, or kneel in the dust with clasped hands and faces of blank despair beside their still bleeding dead. Gracious God! what an ending to many a happy dream. What a breath from hell, blasting so many humble homes! What are the thoughts of that dark-eyed daughter of Italia, crouching like a lioness over the corpse of her lover?—of that Hungarian woman striving to stanch with her ragged skirt the life-tide of her lord while her almost naked children cling about her knees? Does she remember the day when an oily-tongued agent for the mine operators visited their humble shack and told them of the great country beyond the setting sun, where the common people bear rule—where the lowliest laborer is a sovereign and the superior of Europe's haughty lords? Does she remember how they dreamed and planned, how they looked forward to long years of happiness in "the land of the brave and the home of the free," the "refuge" of the world's oppressed?—how they toiled and saved to pay their passage to a country where a child born to them might become president? At last they took ship, and day by day strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of that western haven which was to be the portal of their heaven, and when they landed they could have kissed the land where "all men are equal before the law." But the fond dream soon faded, they were more hopelessly enslaved than in the fatherland, compelled to live on its answerable not to some haughty but generous nobleman, but to a grasping, insolent and ignorant parvenu, willing to coin their heart's blood into bloodie. And this is the end! The husband of her youth, already grown grizzly in the fierce struggle for existence, shot down by his "fellow-men" because he chanced to walk on the public highway, and there met a ... whose strange words he could not understand. lies dead in her arms while around her his hungry or pitiful wail! I say he met a coward, perchance I do. Sheriff Martin too much honor. Cowards are born, not made; and if he inherited cowardice from a mongrel sire, or drew it in with

the borders milk, or should not be at all raised and bring up that kind of a character, it was his fault. He was a good man, but he was not a good sheriff, and he should not be a good sheriff. Sheriff Martin is a strong coward or a subsidized assassin, or in the testimony before me it is plain that he was that the miners always consider that the killing he is good for. I learn from today's (Saturday) dispatches that the majority of the miners have returned to work, and that, with but one or two exceptions, at the old terminals—where the backbone of the strike is broken—since upwards of 70 nonoffensive men were shot in the back. No man burned long ago that a few well-directed volleys would break the backbone of almost anything, and the mine owners appear to have profited by his experience. The same dispatches say the sheriff and a number of his janitors have been arrested—the sheriff who pleaded in extenuation of his crime that his victims "were most all foreigners." They were foreigners brought here by the mine owners in defiance of the contract labor law, starved and abused until they laid down their tools—then shot at until they took them up again. What will be done with the assassins? They will be subjected to rigid examination—to satisfy the public and avoid international complications. They will have behind them the powerful influence of the mine operators, whom they have served so well, and the plutocratic newspapers and magazine magazines will see to it that all who demand that they be properly punished are denounced as "anarchists." But one thing is sure as that there's a God in Israel; every one of those assassins should be stoned with his face to a brick wall and a pound of lead blown through his back. True, the deputies obeyed orders, but a man who will obey an order given by a frantic fool or hired assassin to slay innocent people, should not be permitted to halt four-and-twenty hours this side of hell. I am told that "the sheriff and most of the deputies are Americans." It's an infamous falsehood—no American ever did such a deed. A mongrel cross between a lousy yahoo and a mangy she-wolf were not capable of committing such a crime. They are not Americans, but unnatural monsters who committed their cowardly crime in this country, and Columbia can purge herself of the damnable disgrace only by blowing the last one of them to fragments or hanging him in a hair natter higher than Haman. I once said that the workmen was at least allowed liberty to starve to death; but even that poor privilege is now denied—if he attempts it he will be shot to death.—Brann's Iconoclast.

### HANNA'S BRUTALITY.

He Wants a Negro Thrown. In the River.

The evening of the Hanna meeting held in Columbus, Mr. Hanna and his party were taking carriages in front of the Southern hotel, where about 100 people gathered around out of curiosity to see the main attraction. Among the number was a colored man, who exclaimed as Hanna was getting into his carriage.

"I am going to vote the Democratic ticket."

Mr. Hanna heard the remark and saw where it came from. Standing up in his carriage he pointed up at the courageous colored man and said:

"Did you say you were going to vote the Democratic ticket?"

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the negro, "that's what I said and that's what I am going to do."

Senator Hanna looked at the negro in a fierce manner, and in vicious tones said, as he prepared to sit down: "Well, sir; you ought to be taken down and thrown in the river."

The crowd was amazed at the brutality of Senator Hanna's manner and remarks. His friends saw the mistake that had been made, and are engaged in breaking the force of his blunder by explanations that he was only joking.

Hanna is mad!

Can Hanna buy Ohio?

Hanna is begging for votes

Keep up the school house meetings.

The Dingley law is a tariff for "revenue only"—for the trusts

Go to Hanna headquarters at once and get your share of the swag.

How much of Hanna's money has come to this county and who got it?

Hanna's paid agents tried to buy the Populists in Cincinnati and failed.

The fire got so hot that Hanna had to punch the I've out of his fusome speeches.

A long pull and a strong pull, and a glorious victory awaits the honest people of Ohio.

What did Hanna do with the bonds (\$1,000,000) of the Cleveland Street Railroad company?

The outlook was never better in Ohio for a sweeping victory for Democracy and the township workers were to be taken into the deal and an effort made to trade Foraker's men, Younger, for enough Democratic votes to defeat Decker and land Hanna's men, Seiders.

Frank DeMass Robison, a Cleveland Republican, charges Hanna in a sworn statement with appropriating \$1,000,000 of his property to his own use.

Mrs. E. W. Irwin has returned to her home at 717 St. John's avenue from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Pennsylvania. Her sister, Mrs. F. E.

## THE O. R. C.

Takes a Hand in the Matter of Anderson's Dismissal

### FROM THE C. H. & D. ROAD.

The Case Disposed and Referred to the Local Grievance Committee for investigation—Other Local News.

The Order of Railway Conductors met last evening in the sheriff's office to consider the matter of the discharge of D. M. Anderson, a conductor for the C. H. & D. railroad, as has been announced in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT. Anderson was the conductor who had charge of the freight

that was in the wreck at Perrysburg the night that the Lima accommodation ran into the rear of second 92.

The meeting was a secret one and was well attended. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the local grievance committee was ordered to consider the question and determine whether or not the railroad officials had just cause to discharge Anderson and to consult with the local officials of the road concerning his dismissal.

Should the local grievance committee find that there was no just cause for the action of the railroad officials and should they receive no satisfaction from their conference with the local officials the matter will be brought before the state grievance committee, which will bring the same before the attention of the higher officials of the road. The general opinion of the railway men in this city seems to be that the railway officials were not justified in their action and that they had not sufficient reason to order the dismissal of Anderson. It is almost certain that the railroad official acted unjustly and without cause.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH,

west Wayne street. Preaching by Rev. E. R. Meyer, of Ft. Wayne, at 10 a. m. O. E. at 6 p. m.

C. BAUM, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Tanner street, between High and North streets. Morning service at 10:15. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

Catechetical class Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Service preparatory to the communion, Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHAS. S. KOHLKE, Pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Elizabeth street near Market street.

Morning worship at 10 a. m. Sabbath school at 11:30. If quarantine is raised, Y. P. S. O. E. at 6 p. m.

Rev. Carl Ackermann will preach both morning and evening. Seats free. Everybody invited.

I. J. SWANSON, Pastor.

MAIN ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by the pastor on "The World Without the Christ" at 10:30 a. m., and by Rev. Gilbert J. Baynor at 7:30 p. m. O. E. prayer service at 6:30. Prayer service at 7:30 Thursday evening. Sabbath school at 9:15 if the quarantine is raised.

W. G. SMITH, Pastor.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

The pastor, Rev. L. M. Albright, will preach at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday school will be held at 9 a. m. if the quarantine is raised.

GENERAL SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCH,

corner west Spring and Pierce streets.

Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. if quarantine is raised. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. At 7 p. m. R. B. White, of Toledo, will speak in the interest of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. Y. P. S. O. E. at 6 p. m. You are welcome.

I. J. MILLER, Pastor.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH,

Rev. W. G. Waters, pastor. Class meeting, 9 a. m. Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Sunday school at 11:30 if the quarantine is raised.

MEIRAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST,

corner of Main and Vine streets;

Pastor, Rev. Geo. Byron Morse, Ph. D. Morning worship at 10:15. Preaching at 7 p. m. If quarantine is lifted from children's meetings, Sunday school will meet at 9:15 a. m.

Rev. A. C. Gaeblein, of New York City, will speak on "Prophecy" Monday at 2 and 7 p. m. Everybody invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

Meets in Berean Hall, corner Main and Vine streets, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Rev. A. C. Gaeblein, of New York, will speak on Monday at 2 and 7 p. m., under the auspices of the Alliance.

CHRIST CHURCH,

North and West streets. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, with semi-choral service, at 10 o'clock.

Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

Both services conducted by the choir on account of the rector's absence from the city. There will be no Sunday school session.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

On north Union street. Services in English at 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Morning theme, "Walk in the Spirit;" evening theme, "By the Grace of God I Am What I Am." Luther League meeting at 6:30 p. m. If quarantine is removed there will be Sunday school at 9 a. m., as usual. All are welcome.

F. W. ROHLFING, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Tanner street between Market and High; C. M. Rupe, pastor. If quarantine is raised Sunday school will be held at 9:15. 10:30 preaching service; subject of the sermon, "What Baptists Stand For," 6 p. m. Young People's Union. 7 p. m. evening service. M. Pawley, Y. M. C. A. secretary, will speak.

Reception to Lima Citizens.

At the Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday evening the men of the city and their wives, sweethearts, etc., are invited and an interesting time is expected. Souvenir Prospects will be issued. Music will enliven the house.

A generous response should be the result of this invitation. Welcome the new secretary and family to their Lima home.

Pay gas bills to-day and save the discount.

Money

To loan by C. H. Folsom.

Pay gas bills to-day and save the discount.

# DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

AT THE  
ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Monday Evening, Oct. 11th,

At 7:30 O'clock, to be Addressed by

BYRON A. ROLOSON, of Delphos,  
HON. WM. RUSSLER, of Hume,  
and C. H. ADKINS, of Lima.

Everybody turn out and hear these gentlemen discuss the issues of the campaign. They are all fluent, eloquent speakers, thoroughly equipped to deliver addresses that will enlighten and instruct the people.

## USIASTIC MEETING

the Allen County Democratic Club Last Night

Allen Delivers an Able and Argument - Democratic Predicted This Fall

Allen County Democratic last evening in the assembly of the court house, and held a meeting and enthusiastic meeting.

The election of officers was the

best before the club. All

were re-elected with the

secretary Young, who

said that on account of busi-

ness would be impossible for him

to be secretary, and

the club for the honor they

confered upon him. At-

lastly was then chosen secre-

tary of Mr. Young

and the club thanked the club for

of being thrice chosen as

of the club, and predicted

on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Prophet then an-

that Mr. Hoagland would

be meeting.

Professor Long is a man of strong

personality, high scholarship, and of

commanding abilities, and the trust-

ees are anxious that the people of

the city should have an early oppor-

tunity of making his acquaintance.

They have, therefore invited him to

deliver an address next Tuesday

evening, at Market Street Presby-

terian Church, the use of which was

kindly tendered them for that pur-

pose. An elaborate programme is be-

ing prepared, which will include sev-

eral short speeches by prominent

citizens and music by the Choral So-

ciet, as well as the address of presi-

dent Long. The complete programme

will be published in the TIMES DEMO-

CRAT of Monday evening. The en-

tertainment will be absolutely free,

and the reception will be in the na-

nre of a general mass meeting which

every friend of education in Lima is

cordially invited to attend. It is

hoped that the people of the city will

manifest their appreciation of their

home school for higher education by

a large attendance at this meeting,

and by giving president Long an en-

thusiastic welcome to his new field of

labor.

## PUBLIC RECEPTION

In Honor of Prof S. P. Long, the New President of Lima College.

An Elaborate Programme Being Arranged for the Event - The General Public Invited.

The trustees of Lima College are making arrangements for a public reception, to be held on Tuesday evening of next week, in honor of Prof. S. P. Long, the newly elected president of the institution.

Professor Long is a man of strong personality, high scholarship, and of commanding abilities, and the trustees are anxious that the people of the city should have an early opportunity of making his acquaintance.

They have, therefore invited him to

deliver an address next Tuesday evening, at Market Street Presbyterian Church, the use of which was kindly tendered them for that purpose.

An elaborate programme is being prepared, which will include several short speeches by prominent citizens and music by the Choral Society, as well as the address of president Long. The complete programme

will be published in the TIMES DEMOCRAT of Monday evening. The entertainment will be absolutely free,

and the reception will be in the nature of a general mass meeting which

every friend of education in Lima is cordially invited to attend. It is

hoped that the people of the city will manifest their appreciation of their home school for higher education by

a large attendance at this meeting, and by giving president Long an enthusiastic welcome to his new field of

## MEETING POSTPONED

The Needs of a Hospital Will Be Discussed Sunday Evening, Oct 17th

The meeting called at the Congregational church last evening to consider the question of establishing a hospital in this city was not well attended and the matter was deferred until another future date. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock and Rev. R. J. Thompson was selected as chairman and Dr. F. G. Stoeber secretary.

After a short discussion it was decided to defer the meeting until Sunday evening, Oct 17th, at the Congregational church. There seems to be considerable interest taken in the proposed hospital by all the citizens but many were prevented from attending by the other important meetings that were being held last evening.

## Buckler's Arnica Salve.

The Best SALVE in the world for

Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt

Rheum, Fava, Sores, Tetter, Chapped

Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin

Eruptions, and positively cures Eiles,

It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money

refunded. Price 25 cents per box

For sale by H. F. Wortham, 22

North and Main sts., Lima.

I have Contract

To let for one-quarter of a mile

road, to be stoned on both sides.

H. E. Snell

It 433 north Main street.

Pay gas bills to-day and

have the discount.

## LIMA COLLEGE.

An Educational Institution to be Proud of.

### A VIEW OF THE BUILDING.

Showing the Elevations Toward the South and East - A Prosperous Era now Opening for This Most Excellent Institution.

The Lutheran, of Philadelphia, in its last edition publishes an excellent picture of Lima College, of which the following is a reduced view and accompanies the picture with the following comment:



Here is a picture of the building.

It stands on a plot of ten acres in the northwestern section of the city of Lima, commanding a fine view of the city and the country for miles around, and itself affording a spectacle of which any town could be proud.

Your readers who have seen Mohican College at Alcottown and Thiel College in Greenville, or even pictures of those buildings, will certainly admit that there is something superior to both in appearance, and if an inspection were made, the Lima building would be found equally superior in its adaptation for college purposes.

It is hoped that one of the western synods of the General Council will become its sponsor and make it a preliminary to the Chicago Seminary. At present it is under the management of the Lima Lutheran Educational Association.

In this connection it is appropriate

to say that a new impetus has been given to Lima College this season and the fall term starts out with over one hundred students in all departments.

Some new blood has been infused into it and if our people will continue to give this excellent institution the substantial encouragement it merits, it will one day become one of the strong educational institutions of the country.

(Lima Times.)

### MUCH INTEREST.

(continued From Eighth Page)

that used by the Barber Co.

Other members, he stated, spoke of the investigation that had been made.

The vote on the award was 10 to 2 in favor of the Columbia Construction Company.

The Columbia Co. secured a majority of the signatures of the property owners and also of the lineal feet.

The names of Mr. Mitchell and several other petitioners withdrew

from the Barber petition the night

the council awarded the contract.

The streets laid in Syracuse in

1892 from the Dun Donald deposit

are in excellent condition.

Streets in Toronto also laid with this ma-

terial and those in Cincinnati from

the same material are in a good con-

dition.

In Buffalo, Indianapolis,

Syracuse, Scranton and Chicago the specifica-

tions are open to any Trinidad pitch

In Philadelphia many streets laid

from the Trinidad lake pitch are in

poor condition.

Toledo specifications are open for any asphalt of standard make.

The witness gave as his opinion,

from what observations he had made

that the advantages are in favor of

the pavements laid from material

used from the Dun Donald deposit.

The Columbia Construction Com-

pany is only a little over a year old,

but the members of the company have been in the asphalt business for

several years, and the men employed by

the company are experienced in

the business.

Their company controls all the output of the Dun Don-

ald deposit. This deposit was for

merely owned by the Standard Asphalt

Company, but that company forfeited

their lease and it was secured by the Columbia Construction Company.

Engines Schubert, of the Colum-

bia Construction Company, was a

strong witness for the defense.

He testified that he had been in the em-

ploy of the Barber company, and in

1885 he had been sent to Berlin and

Paris to superintend the laying of

asphalt for the Barber company. He

stated that at present he was em-

ployed as consulting engineer for the

Columbia Construction Company, and

was decidedly of the opinion that the

Dun Donald deposit was in every re-

spect as good asphalt for paving as

that taken from any part of the Trin-

idad lake.

Professor Packham's son testified

that he had analyzed pitch taken

from the Dun Donald deposit and

read the results of that analysis. In

his analysis he found that the ma-

terial used by the Columbia Construc-

tion Company contained 57 per cent

of bitumen, which was fully up to

that of standard asphalt.

The court was adjourned until

1 o'clock this afternoon.

## RIGHT BRISKLY.



THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

**AN OPEN LETTER  
To MOTHERS.**

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.  
DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same has borne and does now the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrap. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is

March 8, 1897.

*Chas. H. Fletcher*, D.

**Do Not Be Deceived.**

not endanger the life of your child by accepting cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you because he makes a few more pennies on it), the inventors of which even he does not know.

The Kind You Have Always Bought BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*.

Insist on Having  
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 111 & 112 William St., NEW YORK CITY.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT."

GOOD WIFE! YOU NEED

**SAPOLIO**

Fifty Cents per Box TRADE MARK  
*Palm Tablets* HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.  
Fifteen all weakening drains feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and transpire with health and strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever devised. Palm Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicose, Atherosclerosis, Menstrual Disturbances, Neuralgia, Kidney Diseases, &c. A box 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold). \$1.00. Send anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, Northeast corner North and Main Streets.  
**EVERY WOMAN**  
contains a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only human oil  
the breast should be used. If you want the best, buy  
**Dr. Peat's Pennyroyal Pills**  
They are potent, safe & certain in result. The results (Dr. Peat's) never fail.  
SOLD BY WM. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

**RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVENINE PILLS**  
The greatest remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of man, either physical or mental, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling of Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which leads to Consumption and Insanity. With every box order we give a written guarantee to refund the money if the product does not answer. \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND, O.

SPHREYS' TITCH HAZEL OIL  
les or Hemorrhoids  
sures & Fistulas  
urns & Scalds.  
ounds & Bruises.  
ts & Sores.  
ils & Tumors.  
zerns & Eruptions.  
lt Rheum & Tetters.  
apped Hands.  
ver Blisters.  
re Lips & Nostrils.  
rns & Bumous.  
ngs & Bites of Insects.  
izes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.  
or, or sent post paid on receipt of price  
ED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York.

Trouble About S and F.  
Two instances of various readings, possibly from confusing sand f, may be worth giving.  
In the Rev. A. B. Grosart's edition of Giles Fletcher's poem, "Christ's Victory and Triumph," the reading in part 3, stanza 44, is "And as he fought \* \* to fly from his own heart." The editor remarks on this, "I read fought, but I am not sure that sought is not intended." In Whittier & Farrar's "Ancient and Modern Library" the reading is sought.

In the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book (Hymn No. 128, verse 2) the present reading stands:

In nature's strength I sought in vain  
For what my God refused to give  
I could not then the mastery gain  
Or lord of all my passions live.

This reading appears to have been adopted by John Wesley in 1780, but what Charles Wesley wrote was quite different:

In nature's strength I sought in vain  
For what my God refused to give  
I could not then, etc.

—Notes and Queries.

Nine cases out of ten of ordinary colds can be cured in their early stages by a hot bath and drinking a glass of hot lemonade immediately before going to bed.

**The Enemy Is Ours!**

The gripe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of gripe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tufts, Irons, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the gripe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

**PERRINS' SAUCE**  
The original  
Chestnut  
Farns.  
SAUCE

Blood Bitters entirely a terrible breaking out body. It is a wonderful Miss Jails Bridge, Box 20, New Haven, Conn.

**ONLY HIMSELF TO BLAME.**

There Was No Need of His Plunging So recklessly and Blindly.

Miss Pinkerly—Are you interested in charity, Mr. Tutter?

Tutter (who knows that she is and suspects a possible donation)—Well, Miss Clara, that depends. Some forms of charity are excellent. Others are misdirected.

Miss Pinkerly—Yes, I suppose that's so. You know we are going to give a little entertainment at the church.

Tutter—Oh, yes. Something for the beaten, I suppose. Do you know, Miss Clara, I haven't much faith in that sort of thing. Now, if it were nearer home.

Miss Pinkerly—But it is nearer home it's just for the poor children of the neighborhood.

Tutter (seeing no escape)—Well, that's better. I approve of that. Of course I'll take a ticket. Awfully glad.

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, that is so kind of you.

Tutter—Not at all. Tell me, what sort of an entertainment is it going to be?

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, just a simple little affair. We thought it best, you know, to have everything as simple as possible. There will be refreshments, of course, but they will all be donated, and then we propose to have some sort of amateur play—possibly a charade.

Tutter—Oh, I see. Well, it's a worthy object. I believe in that sort of thing. Have you sold many tickets?

Miss Pinkerly—Not so many as I hoped to. Still there is some time yet.

Tutter—Put me down for two tickets.

Miss Pinkerly—Now, Mr. Tutter, you are really too generous. You must consider your own pocketbook a little.

Tutter—Don't say a word. A simple, inexpensive little entertainment like this, with such a worthy object in view, ought to be encouraged. By Jove, the more I think of it the better I like the idea. Charity begins at home. It's a good thing, Miss Clara. I'm not satisfied. Let me have four tickets. No, make it half dozen.

Miss Pinkerly—Now, Mr. Tupper, really—

Tutter—Don't say another word. I insist upon it. Where are the tickets? Have you got them here? I'll take them at once.

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, yes! Here they are.

Tutter—Good! Now, how much did you say they were apiece?

Miss Pinkerly—Only \$5. Mr. Tutter!—Harper's Bazaar.

**Evolution of the Educational Ideal.**

Let us place ourselves apart from the tumult which rages on both sides, and closing our ears, question ourselves whether a new educational ideal may be evolved from this strife of contending factions and what the general character of this ideal would be. If we assume that the three features which I have mentioned may be combined, we should have a popular, realistic, individualistic ideal of education—popular, not exclusive or aristocratic in the narrow sense of the word; national, not foreign or international, but rather the result of an evolution from the national life itself; realistic, characterized by strength and action and not by mere thought and aesthetic sentiment; individualistic, i. e., aiming at the development of the individual and not at the establishment of dull uniformity; not democratic, therefore, if this word implies a general reduction to a dead level, but rather aristocratic, in the sense of an individual, not a class, aristocracy.

This story is of a type that disappeared from general use 40 years ago. It is of the kind told about P. T. Barnum in the earlier days of his career, but stories of the kind still pass muster in Europe, although a press agent who attempted anything of the kind in this country would soon lose his job. This story is of a type that disappeared from general use 40 years ago. It is of the kind told about P. T. Barnum in the earlier days of his career, but stories of the kind still pass muster in Europe, although a press agent who attempted anything of the kind in this country would soon lose his job. —New York Sun.

**The Use of the Great Toe.**

The negroes of the West Indies use the great toe constantly in climbing. Seven years ago, while spending some time at one of the famous resorts in Japan, I had an opportunity to observe the skill with which the black women, who do a great part of the menial labor, carried stone, mortar and other building materials on their heads to the top of a five story tower in part of the hotel where they had finished.

Much of the unerring accuracy with which they (women and girls) chased each other up and down the long ladders, with heavy loads skillfully poised on their woolly pates, was due to the firmness with which they grasped each rung of the ladders with the great toe. They did not place the ball or the hollow of the foot on the rung, but the groove at the juncture of the great toe with the body of the foot, and they held fast by making the back of the other toes afford the other gripping surface. In much the same way the Abyssinian native cavalry grasp the stirrup.

And I have seen a one armed Santo Domingo black, astride the neck ox in a wheel yoke, guiding a lead mule with a rein held between his great and second toes, while his only arm was devoted to cracking his teamster's whip—Overland Monthly.

**Endure Hardship.**

As a gladiator trained the body, so must we train the mind to self sacrifice, to endure all things, to meet and overcome difficulty and danger. We must take the rough and thorny roads as well as the smooth and pleasant, and a portion at least of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable, for the mind cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of all states is that of constantly recurring pleasure, ease and prosperity. Most persons will find difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them. Let them not repine, but take them as a part of that educational discipline necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.—New York Ledger.

**Ernest Fight.**

"You men are too cold blooded and mercenary," said a young woman with a mission, according to the Indianapolis Journal. "You cannot make an earnest fight for principle as women do."

"Ah," replied the man with a gift for epigram, "then I am to infer that it is principle that makes you scrap so earnestly at the bargain counter."

Walnuts are supposed by some folks to cure rheumatism and toothache and for this purpose they say, should be carried in the pocket.

If some people would laugh more, their doctors' bills would be less.

—Notes and Queries.

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Special Sale

Kid Gloves

TO-NIGHT!

. . . AT THE . . .

METELLUS

Thomson

DRY GOODS CO'S

New Store.

939-236 N. Main St.

\$1.00 HAN FELTS  
for TO GENTS.

2 CLASP BLACK nicely embroidered, all the newest shades of Brown and Tan, also Black and White.

Blankets.

Blankets for 39 cents a pair.

Blankets for 50 cents a pair.

Blankets for 75 cents a pair.

Wrapper Blankets for 98 cents a pair.

Other Blankets ranging in price up to \$8.00 a pair.

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Blankets Here

And every pair a bargain. It is no trouble to show Blankets. We have plenty of room, plenty of salesmen and every one of us anxious to show you through our big store and great stock.

In Bed Combinations

We show an extensive line. We have a large size Comfort for 50 cents.

Others for 68, 75, 89 and \$1.00. Prices up to \$3.50 and every one of them a big special value.

Our Underwear is  
The Best in Line.

Many special values being shown among them.

Women's wool ribbed Vests and Drawers for 22 cents.

Women's Union Suits for 50 cents.

Misses' Union Suits for 25 cents.

Ladies' all wool Black Tights for 59 cents.

Men's Heavy fleeced Underwear for 50 cents.

Buy Dry Goods

AT

METELLUS

THOMSON'S

NEW STORE.

## A TIE VOTE.

The County Board of Elections Could Not Decide

### WHICH REPUBLICAN TICKET

Should Be Placed on the Ballot—Vertner Declared the Parmenter Convention was Without any Legal Authority.

The County Board of Supervisors of Elections met this morning, with all members present except Mr. Mowen, and transacted considerable business.

The petition of the People's party for a senatorial ticket to be placed on the official ballot was received and filed, as was also their petition for a county ticket. The petition of the Liberty party, with the required number of signatures, was also filed, asking that their county ticket have a place on the official ballot. All three petitions bore the required number of signatures and will be placed on the ballot. The question as to which Republican ticket should appear on the ballot occupied the attention of the board for some time and as the opinion was evenly divided the matter will be referred to the secretary of state for a decision.

When the question first came up Mr. Sunderland moved to refer it to the secretary of state. Mr. Vertner hastily seconded the motion, no doubt feeling confident that he knew how that state official would rule on the matter. Mr. Parmenter was of the opinion that such a motion was out of order, as it had not yet been determined whether or not the question could be settled by the county supervisors. The chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Halfhill was present and addressed the board for a few minutes and quoted the law to show that the Warren Clark or Foraker ticket should be placed on the ballot. He said that their nominations had been filed with the board on the 18th of August and that no protest had been filed within five days afterward. He cited the law which provides that any nominations certified to the board shall be accepted unless protests are filed within five days after the nominations. The Bumbaugh ticket was filed Sept. 8th and almost immediately protests were also filed. He declared that it was only a question of law and that the board could do no other than receive the Warren Clark ticket and place it on the ballot.

Mr. Vertner thought differently and moved that the Bumbaugh ticket be placed on the ballot. He evidently had but little sympathy for the oppressed Foraker people in their many defeats of late and said that the Hall convention was the only legal one and that the other convention was held or called without legal authority. The vote on the motion resulted in a tie.

Mr. Parmenter then insisted that nothing could be done but accept the "Warren Clark," or Parmenter ticket, and made a motion to that effect. The vote was taken and resulted the same as on the other motion. It was evident no decision could be arrived at by the board and it was decided to refer the matter to the secretary of state to decide which ticket should be placed on the ballot.

The records of the case will be sent to the secretary of state and the matter left to his decision.

### OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR

Arrived in the City Late Last Night.—Tendered a Royal Reception at Ottawa

Honorable Horace L. Chapman arrived in this city last night at 10 o'clock and remained in the city a couple of hours. He was at Ottawa yesterday as a guest at the Putnam county fair. He made no address, but was there merely to meet his fellow citizens and with them enjoy the day's amusements. He was most hospitably received and royally entertained while in that city. In the evening he left over the D & L N. for this place. He came down from Ottawa on the train with W. B. Rich Jr., and when they arrived in this city they were driven to King's, where they had supper. Several friends of the next governor called upon him and were assured that the prospects of Democratic victory next month were becoming brighter every day. Mr. Chapman left over the C. & E. at night for Columbus, where he meets with the state executive committee to-day.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Flynn, of east Second street, a daughter.

The Webster Giants will play a team organized by Jack Murray at Faurot's ball park to-morrow.

Rev. A. O. Goebel, superintendent of the Hope of Israel movement in New York City, will speak in Beacon Hall next Monday at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Indianapolis Brewing Co.'s

Oream Ale sold by E. Rumson at 5¢ per bottle. Fine.

## MUCH INTEREST

Being Manifested in the Injunction Suit.

### CITY COUNCILMEN TESTIFY.

A Former Engineer for the Barber Company Testifies as to the Merits of the Asphalt Used by the Columbia Company.

Judge Mooney at half past 1 o'clock this afternoon resumed the hearing of the injunction case of J. W. Van Dyke against mayor Baxter, restraining him from signing the contract with the Columbia Construction Co. to pave west Market street.

The city engineer and several members of the council were called as witnesses by the defense to show that they had made a proper investigation of the sample of the different kinds of asphalt submitted before the contract had been awarded.

The case is creating considerable interest and quite a large number of citizens were present this afternoon at the hearing.

### YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

In some places the surface had to be cleaned; in others it was not necessary. The excavation was about 75 feet wide. There was no difference in the color of the lake and that of the land asphalt pitch. In the refining process the material is placed in a large still holding 50 tons. This is heated for six days and the sticks, vegetable and mineral matter is separated from it. In the lake pitch vegetable and organic matter is also freely found, even huge trees being brought to the surface. For the past ten years, he said, he had been connected with an asphalt paving company. The houses and building built on the asphalt in LaBrea moved with the pitch, and the land pitch had a general movement toward the sea. Sand and powdered limestone, petroleum residuum are added to the refined matter to make asphalt cement. The Columbia Construction Co. has pavements in Syracuse, and those Syracuse pavements were as good and equal to any that were made from the pitch lake asphalt. He has used lake pitch in paving and the streets on which that was used were not all a success. He at present is laying a pavement in Scranton, Pa. The success of a pavement depends greatly on the formula used in the compound and the manner in which the pavement is laid.

He exhibited a specimen of inferior asphalt paving, taken from a street in Scranton, Pa. The paving was laid by the Barber company in 1895.

It was his opinion that no asphalt pitch was used in its binder, as he was also of the opinion that the binder was made from "Pittsburg Flux."

Mr. Quisenbald, the general manager of the Columbia Construction Company, testified that the company was licensed to do business in the state of Ohio and presented a copy of the license. The company has been doing no work in this state and secured their license after securing the contract to pave west Market street.

Between the time the bids were opened and the time of the awarding of the contract he saw each member of the council and explained to them the merits of the material they used.

An objection was raised to the question as to how the witness found the opinion or sentiment of the general public. The judge said the question was not proper, but as fraud on the part of the council was inferred in the petition which alleged that the contract was awarded without proper investigation on the part of the council, it would be proper for the witness to state what had been done to show the council the merits of this same asphalt, or their Dun Donald deposit.

The witness said when he spoke to each councilman he explained that their material was as good as that which the Barber people used. He cited them to places where they had done work. Books or statements on the question of asphalt were shown them, showing their asphalt was as good as the Barber pitch lake.

The British consul was telegraphed to concerning the question of the discrimination of an export duty from British territory.

Bradstreet, E. G. Dun and bankers of Syracuse, N. Y., were telegraphed to by E. T. Mitchell and answered.

He also told the court that he was engaged with the Syracuse company that used both lake and land asphalt and no difference could be discovered between the two materials.

He referred them to Enderman & Sarback, chemists of New York, and Prof. Packham, of Ann Arbor, all of whom had analyzed the material.

Pamphlets were given the council on the question of the fight that was made in Cincinnati in 1891 on the asphalt question. Pamphlets dated July 10, '97, were published by the Barber Co. condemning the material used by the Columbia Co., and circulated freely. At the council meeting the question was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Miller made the motion to award the contract to the Columbia Co., and said that he originally was in favor of the Barber Co., but after thorough investigation he was convinced that the material used by the Columbia Co. was as good as

## BADLY INJURED.

Harvey Duden Falls from the Top of a Building.

### A DISTANCE OF 18 FEET

He Plunged, Striking the Earth on His Back—Is Unable to Turn in His Bed because of Concussion of the Spine.

Harvey Duden, a well known young man, who was for several years employed as a clerk at F. A. Holland's grocery, was seriously injured at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by falling from a ladder while at work on the new Allen residence on north Pierce street. His condition to day is considered serious, but unless he is badly injured internally, hopes may be entertained for his recovery.

Since resigning his position at Holland's grocery, where he has been succeeded by his brother Elmer Duden, Harvey has been following the occupation of a painter and was at work at this trade when he met with the accident yesterday afternoon. He and William Heffner were at work painting the new residence mentioned, and Duden, who was at the top of his ladder, reached out with his brush as far as possible and with the other hand caught hold of the spouting beneath the edge of the roof to support a portion of his weight.

THE SPOUTING WAS LOOSE

at one end and the moment he rested his hand upon it it gave way and he lost his balance. He tried to throw himself back upon the ladder but it was too late.

He plunged through space to the ground, eighteen feet below, and struck the earth on his back with terrific force, and Mr. Heffner, who witnessed the terrible fall, states that the unfortunate painter's form bounded like a ball and then dropped limp upon the ground, apparently lifeless.

Mr. Heffner hastened to call Dr. Ward, who, upon arriving on the scene, found that Duden was in a semi-unconscious state from the shock and unable to take air into his lungs. Dr. Ward worked with the injured man for some time before he saw him begin to breathe again, and even to day the young man cannot breathe deeply.

Finding that no bones were broken, Dr. Ward removed the injured man to the home of his father, contractor W. H. Duden, at 612 south West street.

He can rest only in a sitting posture and cannot turn nor move without suffering extreme pain.

He is suffering from concussion of the spine and nerves of the stomach and bowels, but if these are the extent of his internal injuries he will undoubtedly recover.

His body is terribly bruised.

### THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN

In Allen County to be Opened Monday Night

By a Democratic Meeting in the Assembly Room of the Court House.

There will be a formal opening of the local campaign in Lima, Ohio, Monday evening, October 11th, 1897, by a Democratic meeting at the assembly room of the court house.

Byron A. Robeson, William Rusler and Chas. H. Atkins will address the meeting and discuss the issues of the people.

All come out, as nothing will be left undone to make this meeting one of the most interesting of the campaign.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Go to the California Wine Co.'s

for pure grape brandy, a positive cure for all stomach trouble.

## NOT ONE CENT

Of Lima People's Money Does Mr. Faurot Ask For.

### ONLY WANTS THEIR CREDIT

And Says That Unless Something Unforeseen Occurs No One Shall be Required to Pay the Notes Given —The Meeting.

The public meeting held in Music Hall last night in the interest of the C. L. & M. railroad project, was attended by about two hundred citizens and was more successful than was anticipated. The attendance was a representative one and the result will doubtless be the construction of the C. L. & M. road between Lima and Defiance before another half a year is passed.

The meeting was called to order by attorney D. J. Cabis, who moved to select Col. W. K. Boone as chairman of the meeting. The motion was carried unanimously, and upon motion attorney M. L. Becker was chosen for secretary.

Mr. Boone announced that the meeting just called to order was one of a series that were being held along the line of the proposed road.

He stated that meetings had already been held at Defiance, Continental,

Kalida and Gomer, and success that was very encouraging had been experienced.

He announced that Mr. Faurot had already entered into contracts with different parties for ties,

rails, construction, rolling stock, etc.

and all that was needed to complete

the road and put it into operation

was temporary aid.

The roadbed being already in condition to receive

ties and rails, after a little repairing,

it could not take long to construct

the first strip of the line, and then

there could be no trouble in floating a mortgage.

At the close of his remarks Mr.

Boone introduced Hon. W. D. Hill,

of Defiance, ex congressman from this district.

Mr. Hill, upon taking the floor,

stated that he was present to represent

the people of Defiance, and to hold

a business meeting with his

auditors in the interest of the pro-

posed C. L. & M., and he thought

that Lima was pretty well provided

with railroads, having six good roads,

but added that the citizens doubtless

knew that each time a new railroad